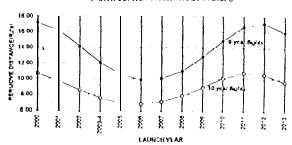
EARTH-JUPI TER-EARTH TRAJECTORIES AND THE EUROPA 1 CE CLIPPER MISS I ON\*; David F. Render, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology

The nature of Earth-Jupiter - Earth trajectories that can f] yby close to Europa is described and details of opportunities with launches from 2000 through 2003 are presented. Flights of four years duration are possible with type larajectories (cent ral angle less that 180 degrees) both outbound and return. But these go around Jupiter in the opposite direction to the motion of the moons. To fly around Jupiter in the same direction as Europa requires type 2 trajectory es both outbound and return.

The f i gure be] ow show the key parameter for se] ecting the Europa t. rajectories, namely the perijove distance at Jupiter for nine and ten year f] ights which have minimum launch requirements and minimum return speeds at Earth. Europa orbits at 9.4 RJ and it is seen that launches to reach Europa on these trajectories can only occur on ten year f lights from 2001 (just barely possible) through 2009. For the study result-s presented here the perilapse al titude at Europa has been set at 50 km. and targeting at Europa is varied by changing the targeting (B) pl ane angle.

The f 1 yby speed at Europa varies from 8 to 10 km/sec and at 50 km. periapse altitude there occurs a bend of about 5 degrees. This effect must be utilized in the trajectory or else corrected by an impulse so that the trajectory returns to Earth. As a result of this and the slight out of ecliptic positions of Jupiter, Europa, and the spacecraft. there are significant variations in the impulses needed close to Jupiter as a function of the target plane angle to yield both the chosen Europa f'lyby and the Earth return trajectory.

Final 1 y the 1 aunch energy (C3) of these trajectories at 88 to 90 km $^2/\sec^2$  is too high for 1 aunch with the Del ta 1 I (7924) system. Thus a two year Earth gravity assist. with an Earth flyby at. 300 km. al titude has been introduced. The 1 aunch energy is thus reduced to 28 to 30 km $^2/\sec^2$ , but with an impulse of about 700 m/sec., and the flight time is now about. two months over 12 years.



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